179 - SCIENTIFIC APPROACH ABOUT THE PRE-HOSPITAL CARE IN LATIN AMERICAN LITERATURE AND THE CARIBBEAN IN HEALTH SCIENCES

ANA ELZA OLIVEIRA DE MENDONÇA
DANIELE VIEIRA DANTAS
RODRIGO ASSIS NEVES DANTAS
IZAURA LUZIA SILVÉRIO FREIRE
GILSON DE VASCONCELOS TORRES
Programa de Pós-Graduação em Enfermagem UFRN - Natal/RN, Brasil.
a.elza@uol.com.br

INTRODUCTION

The pre-hospital care (PHC) is a type of emergency assistance to be highlighted for their peculiarities. Such assistance is characterized by being performed outside of traditional health care. Professionals moving to the place where the patient needs care considered urgent, that is, requiring care in a short period of time. The service is operated by the patient himself, by one family or other social institutions such as police or firefighters. A call center, where there is always the figure of a doctor responsible for regulating the system. This screening distant selects cases where there is evidence or indicative of an emergency (MCSWAIN; FRAME; SALOMONE, 2007).

The PHC, as performed by the Emergency Mobile Service (EMS), has multiple interfaces, because it relates to the patient and their families, other institutions of the health sector, with institutions outside the health, particularly linked to public security and traffic control, and consequently, society as a whole. In this context, these service providers are faced with stressful situations daily, once they develop their practice in borderline levels of life (MCSWAIN; FRAME; SALOMONE, 2007).

In this context, we believe that the systematic survey of publications dealing with the PHC and the care and evaluation of trauma victims is very important for professionals to be instrumentalized, in order to know the national and international reality, and the way of how this object of study is being published, to give the customer a precise care, especially with regard to emergency care, aiming to promote health.

In this light, emerged the following questions: As has occurred the publication involving “Emergency Medical Services” in database of Latin American literature and Caribbean Health Sciences (LILACS)? What types of studies used? What are the main methods used in research? How available? What are the most researched topics?

To answer our questions, we make the following objective: characterize the scientific production about the PHC, published in LILACS (BIREME), nationally and internationally, as the database, study type, publication type, method, form of publication and thematic publication.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research is exploratory and descriptive study with prospective data, and quantitative approach, carried out in electronic databases of Latin American literature and Caribbean Health Sciences (LILACS), available on the Virtual Health Library (BVS/BIREME). The quantitative approach allows a systematic collect of numerical information under conditions of too much control, analyzing this information through statistical (POLIT; BECK; HUNGLER, 2004).

Data collection was performed during the months of March and April 2009, whose heading was: “Emergency Medical Services” (“Atendimento de emergência pré-hospitalar”; “Servicios Médicos de Urgencia”), according to the classification of the descriptors in science health (DECS).

The criteria for inclusion of articles for this literature review points to studies on the subject of the emergency pre-hospital injuries and trauma, published between the years 2005 to 2009 in English, Portuguese, Spanish, in text form full or summary.

The exclusion criteria have focused for the studies that did not respond to our question and they were published in more than one database. The cohort of the study period is justified for ensuring the timeliness of the data, focusing on the trends of the investigations analyzed.

The procedure of data collection occurred in a way electronic with a search in the databases investigated from March to April 2009. During the collection, there were a total of 10 papers published in LILACS.

Data were collected using a structured form, covering issues consistent with the research proposal, then recorded and analyzed in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets 2007, using descriptive statistics and presented as tables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At first, there will be a presentation of the results on Table 01 with data on the distribution of publications according to type of study, method, type and form of publication.

TABLE1: Caracterizations of studies about PHC, published in LILACS (BVS\ BIREME) from 2005 to march 2009, on the type of study, method, type and form of publication. Natal/RN – 2009.

VARIABLES	LILACS N	%
Type of study		
Descriptive	3	30,0
Theoretical review	3	30,0
Cross-sectional study	3	30,0
Experimental study	0	0,0
Cohort study	1	10,0
Case Studies	0	0,0
Method employed		
Quantitative	6	60,0
Qualitative	1	10,0
Quali-quantitative	3	30,0
Publication type		
Article	10	100,0
Masters dissertation	0	0,0
Doctoral Thesis	0	0,0
Form of publication		
Summary	3	30,0
Full text	7	70,0
Total	**10**	**100,0**

As can be seen in Table 01, most of the scientific research was used the descriptive study, literature review and transverse (30%) with a quantitative approach (60%), published as articles (100%) and available in text form complete (70%).

Regarding the type of study, dominated the descriptive, which observes, records, analyzes and correlates the physical world events occurring in the universe perceived by man, describing their structure and function without interference from the researcher. Find out exactly how often the phenomenon occurs, their relationship and connection with other (CRUZ; RIBEIRO, 2004).

As the method, the quantitative research was the most used. The quantitative paradigm, hegemonic in biomedical research uses methods from the physical sciences, epidemiology and statistics. It is characterized by the adoption of deductive methods and seeks objectivity, validity and reliability (SANTOS, 1999).

The quantitative research is characterized by the performance levels of reality and presenting as goals the identification and presentation of data, indicators and trends observed. This research shows it is generally appropriate when there is the possibility of collecting quantifiable measures of variables and inferences from samples of a population (CARMO; FERREIRA, 1998).

This method uses numerical measures to test hypotheses through a rigorous data collection, or looking for number patterns related to everyday concepts. In a later stage, the data are subject to statistical analysis, using mathematical models (or software itself), to test the hypotheses (CARMO; FERREIRA, 1998).

One of the main features of quantitative methods is to become weak or weakened in terms of internal validity, although they are strong in terms of external validity, since the results can be generalized to the whole community. We can say that then establishes a causal link and makes a prediction of phenomena. Thanks to its rigorous and meticulous nature, this method requires a deeper review of the literature and the preparation of a detailed research plan and formulated in terms of goals and properly structured (CARMO; FERREIRA, 1998).

The publication in the form of a scientific paper in the VHL ensures that research is being published in journals of impact in the area of health sciences, allowing access to the academic community, in addition, the news of work is also taken into account by scientific journals that seeking subjects relevant and updated data.

In this sense, the availability in the form of full text facilitates the dissemination of results, leaving readers with full access to important data from surveys conducted.

TABLE 02: Characterization of studies about PHC, published in LILACS (BVS / BIREME) from 2005 to March 2009, as theme adopted. Natal/RN – 2009.

THEMATIC OF PUBLICATION	LILACS N	%
Caracterização das lesões	4	40
Perfil das vítima	3	30
Indices for assessing the severity of trauma	1	10
Health professionals	2	20
Nursing diagnosis	0	0
Role of nurse	0	0
Total	**10**	**100**

According to Table 02, we realized that most of the work was about the characterization of lesions (40%) and profile of the victims (30%). During the PHC, we realize the importance of well-qualified team, prepared for the emergency care for trauma victims in the public routes and spaces. The Professional, during that assistance, should be able to perform a thorough assessment of the severity of trauma endeavoring to minimize the complications (WHITAKER; GUETIÉRREZ; KOIZUMI, 1998).

Speaking in the trauma suffered, Whitaker (1993) states that the victims are characterized by presenting single or multiple lesions in intensity and varied locations and may lead situations at risk of life. The Author adds that prioritize service from the moment is to enable the adequacy of human resources and material needs and may thus influence the rates of morbidity and mortality.

The research of diagnostics of trauma victims served by the PHC, seeks to foster development of knowledge, skill and competence of nurses who work in the area, seeking thereby to improve the quality of nursing care to these patients and to standardize the language of nursing in the world. Moreover, demand planning with the team the interventions and procedures more frequently these clients (CYRILLO, 2005).

Despite the absence of studies, it is worth mentioning the role of nurses in PHC, since these professionals have to be emotionally balanced and self-control, capacity for teamwork, initiative, and ease of communication, willingness to comply with action-oriented, physical and manual dexterity to work in mobile units, commitment to service and the guidelines of the SUS, creativity, responsibility, good sense (SÃO PAULO, 2001).

As for skills, the nurse should be able to monitor and evaluate the actions of the nursing staff at PHC mobile, run by telemedicine medical prescriptions, provide nursing care for more complex technique to patients with serious and life-threatening, requiring knowledge appropriate scientific and ability to make immediate decisions. It should also provide nursing care for pregnant women, the mothers and the newborn, delivering babies without dystocia, participate in the training program and improve health professionals in emergency, particularly in continuing education programs, control quality of service in aspects related to their profession, subsidize those responsible for human resource development needs for continuing education of staff, to obey the Law of Professional Practice and Ethics of Nursing, known equipment and maneuvers of manual extraction of victims (SÃO PAULO, 2001).

CONCLUSIONS

Most of the scientific work researched used the descriptive study, theoretical review and transverse, with quantitative approach, as published articles and available as full text.

We realize that most of the work was about the characterization of lesions and profile of the victims.

The discussion on the impact of these studies requires a rethinking of the social commitment of the research and with your production. This production is historically situated and socially determined to indicate guidelines or solve problems that affect a particular social group. With these results, we intend to contribute to the improvement of professionals working or wishing to further his studies of the PHC.

It is therefore the priority to continue to conduct research on these issues and at the same time invest in the development of research directed to theoretical and practical aspects about the PHC, contributing to a better preparation of health professionals who work in area.

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Main Author: ANA ELZA OLIVEIRA DE MENDONÇA, Mestre em Enfermagem, Prof. da Graduação em Enfermagem da FACEX, Especialista em Enfermagem do Trabalho, Av. Prudente de Moraes, n. 887, CEP 59.020-400, TELEFONE (84) 3232-3640. E-mail: a.elza@uol.com.br

Co authors: DANIELE VIEIRA DANTAS: daniele00@hotmail.com
RODRIGO ASSIS NEVES DANTAS: rodrigoenf@yahoo.com.br
IZAURA LUZIA SILVÉRIO FREIRE: izaurafreire@hotmail.com
GILSON DE VASCONCELOS TORRES: gvt@ufrnet.br

SCIENTIFIC APPROACH ABOUT THE PRE-HOSPITAL CARE IN LATIN AMERICAN LITERATURE AND THE CARIBBEAN IN HEALTH SCIENCES

Health professionals who work in service pre-hospital care (PHC) emergency faced, daily stressful situations, once they develop their practice in borderline levels of life. We therefore believe that the systematic survey of publications dealing with the PHC, is very important for professionals to be instrumentalized in order to know the national and international reality. This study aimed to characterize the scientific production on the PHC, published in LILACS (BIREME), as the database, study type, publication type, method, form of publication and thematic of publication. This is a literature review, exploratory, descriptive research with prospective data and quantitative approach, held in LILACS. Data collection was performed during the months of march and april 2009. In this, we found a total of 10 work. Most of the scientific research used the descriptive study, literature review and transverse (30% each), with a quantitative approach (60%), published as articles (100%) and available in full text (70%). As the theme, these were about the characterization of lesions (40%) and profile of the victims (30%). With these results, we intend to contribute to the improvement of professionals working or wishing to further his studies of the PHC. It is therefore the priority to continue to conduct research on these issues and at the same time invest in the development of research directed to theoretical and practical aspects of the PHC, contributing to a better preparation of health professionals who work in area.

KEY-WORDS: Emergency medical services, publications, nursing.

APPROCHE SCIENTIFIQUE DE PRE-SOINS HOSPITALIERS DANS LA LITTÉRATURE LATINO-AMÉRICAINE ET LES CARAÏBES EN SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ

Les professionnels de santé qui travaillent dans le service de pré-soins hospitaliers (SSP) ont été confrontés, quotidiennement des situations stressantes, une fois qu'ils développer leur pratique dans la limite des niveaux de vie. Nous croyons donc que l'étude systématique des publications traitant des soins de santé primaires, est très importante pour les professionnels à être exploités afin de connaître la réalité nationale et internationale. Cette étude vise à caractériser la production scientifique sur l'APH, publié dans LILACS (BIREME), comme base de données, le type d'étude, type de publication, de la méthode, la forme de publication et les questions d'édition. Il s'agit d'une revue de littérature, d'exploration, la recherche descriptive des données prospectives et approche quantitative, qui s'est tenue à LILACS. La collecte des données a été effectuée durant les mois de Mars et Avril 2009. En cela, nous avons trouvé un total de 10 emplois. La plupart des recherches scientifiques utilisées l'étude descriptive, revue de la littérature et transversale (30%/ chacun), avec une approche quantitative (60%), publié que des articles (100%) et disponibles en texte intégral (70%). Le thème, ce sont environ la caractérisation des lésions (40%) et le profil des victimes (30%). Avec ces résultats, nous avons l'intention de contribuer à l'amélioration de professionnels travaillant ou souhaitant poursuivre ses études de l'APH. Il est donc la priorité de continuer à mener des recherches sur ces questions et en même temps investir dans le développement de la recherche dirigée vers les aspects théoriques et pratiques des soins de santé primaires, en contribuant à une meilleure préparation des professionnels de la santé qui travaillent dans domaine.

MOTS-CLÉS: soins d'urgence pré-hospitaliers; Publications; Soins infirmiers.

ENFOQUE CIENTÍFICO DE ATENCIÓN PREHOSPITALARIA EN LA LITERATURA LATINOAMERICANA Y DEL CARIBE EN CIENCIAS DE LA SALUD

Profesionales de la salud que trabajan en el servicio de atención pre-hospitalaria (APH) de emergencia enfrentan, todos los días situaciones de estrés, una vez tienen que desarrollar su práctica en el límite de los niveles de vida. Por tanto, creemos que el estudio sistemático de las publicaciones relacionadas con la atención primaria de salud, es muy importante para los profesionales para ser explotado a fin de conocer la realidad nacional e internacional. Este estudio tuvo como objetivo caracterizar la producción científica sobre la APH, publicado en LILACS (BIREME), como la base de datos, tipo de estudio, tipo de publicación, método, tipo de publicación y las cuestiones de la publicación. Esta es una revisión de la literatura, de exploración, investigación descriptiva con datos prospectivos y enfoque cuantitativo, que se celebró en LILACS. La recopilación de datos se realizó durante los meses de marzo y abril de 2009. En este, encontramos un total de 10 trabajos. La mayor parte de la investigación científica utilizada en el estudio descriptivo, transversal y la revisión de la literatura (30% cada uno), con un enfoque cuantitativo (60%), publicados como artículos (100%) y están disponibles en texto completo (70%). El tema, estas fueron acerca de la caracterización de las lesiones (40%) y el perfil de las víctimas (30%). Con estos resultados, tenemos la intención de contribuir a la mejora de los profesionales que trabajan o que desean proseguir sus estudios de la APH. Por lo tanto, la prioridad de seguir investigando sobre estos temas y al mismo tiempo, invertir en el desarrollo de la investigación dirigida a los aspectos teóricos y prácticos de la atención primaria de salud, contribuyendo a una mejor preparación de los profesionales de la salud que trabajan en área.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Servicios Médicos de Urgencia, publicaciones, enfermería

ABORDAGEM CIENTÍFICA DO ATENDIMENTO PRÉ-HOSPITALAR NA LITERATURA LATINO-AMERICANA E DO CARIBE EM CIÊNCIAS DA SAÚDE

Os profissionais de saúde que atuam nos serviços de atendimentos pré-hospitalares (APH) de emergência deparam-se, cotidianamente, com situações estressantes, uma vez que desenvolvem sua práxis em níveis limítrofes da vida. Nesse sentido, acreditamos que o levantamento sistematizado de material bibliográfico que tratem do APH, seja de grande relevância para que os profissionais sejam instrumentalizados de forma que conheçam a realidade nacional e internacional. Este estudo tem como objetivo o de caracterizar a produção científica sobre o APH, publicada na LILACS (BIREME), quanto à base de dados, tipo de estudo, tipo de publicação, método, forma de publicação e temáticas de publicação. Trata-se de uma pesquisa bibliográfica, exploratória-descritiva, com dados prospectivos e abordagem quantitativa, realizada na LILACS. A coleta de dados foi realizada durante os meses de março e abril de 2009. Nesta, encontramos um total de 10 trabalhos. A maioria dos trabalhos científicos pesquisados utilizou-se do estudo descritivo, revisão teórica e transversal (30%/cada), com abordagem quantitativa (60%), publicada como artigos (100%) e disponível em texto completo (70%). Quanto a temática, estes versavam sobre caracterização das lesões (40%) e perfil das vítimas (30%). Com esses resultados, pretende-se contribuir para o aperfeiçoamento dos profissionais que atuam ou desejam aprofundar-se nos estudos sobre o APH. Conclui-se, portanto, que é prioritário dar continuidade à realização de investigações nessas temáticas e, ao mesmo tempo, investir no desenvolvimento de pesquisas direcionadas aos aspectos teórico-práticos sobre o APH, contribuindo para um melhor preparo dos profissionais de saúde que atuam nessa área.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Atendimento de emergência pré-hospitalar; Publicações; Enfermagem.

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